## THE EVENING STAR

## WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP. "TWENTY PRE CENT." DEFEATED .- The amendment to the deficiency bill giving all

many years a publisher and editor, and this compliment to journalists of Washington and clerks extra twenty per cent. was defeated in other cities, was fully appreciated to the exthe House by a wate of 39 to 56 this afternoontent nearly every leading journal in the country was represented around his luxuriously laden THE NEW CENSUS .- POPULATION OF WASE. table. Among the honorary members present INSTON. - The returns of the census just taken were Senator Anthony, editor of the Proviof the District by the Bureau of Education, in dence Journal, and Assistant Secretary of the

co-operation with the city authorities, have been made up sufficiently to show the popuintion entire of Washington city as follows Number of families in Washington, 20,040. Number of white pepulation .........73,957 ·· colored

This shows the colored population of Washingten to be about one-third of the entire pop-

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS - The applicants for this position are actively at work, but no one has been mentioned to the President by the Secretary of the Interior for appointment. This morning it was said that Ex.Gov. Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, will be freshing. appointed by the President, while others were confident that the name of Col. John C. Cox, chief clerk of the Interior Department, would be sent to the President by Secretary Brown. ing. It will probably be several days or a week before the appointment is made.

TER DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS .- Mr. Welcker introduced in the House, to-day, a bill of the Union. ... Hon, Edwin M Stanton is (which was referred to the District Committee) which provides that it shall be the duty of the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown annually to set aside and apportion the school money arising from all sources to the white and colored schools in the proportion or ratio which the white and colored children between the ages of 6 and 17 bear to each other in each of said cities, according to the census taken in November, 1867, under the direction of the Board of Eeducation, so that the same amount shall be applied for the edu . cation of each of the children between said ages in each of said cities without any disfinction on account of race or color, and immediately after the aforesaid apportionment shall be made the Mayors of said cities shall respectively cause and direct the amount set spart for the education of colored children in each of said cities to be paid the Trustees of Colored Schools as now created, or as they may bereafter be created under any law of Congress, provided that whenever payments shall be made for the use white of schools, an equal amount shall be paid for the colored schools. After said apportionment, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons connected with either of said city governments to use, or in any manner apply any sum or sums of money out of funds belonging to said cities, for any school or educational purpose. unless it shall be used or applied for both white and colored schools in the proportion, and as directed in the first section of this act.

MAJOR GENERAL ORD has issued an order forbidding all persons in the 4th Military District, not in the military service of the United States and engaged in the execution of the laws. frem carrying concealed wespons, under penalty of a forfeiture of the arms found upon them, and of being tried and punished by a Military Commission for disturbing the public

Society, etc.-Secretary Seward gave a dinner party on Saturday evening to the New York Congressmen. Among other distinguished persons present besides Congressmen, were Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT .- Mr. Poland introduced, in the House, to-day, a bill (which was referred to the Judiciary Committee) providing that no appeal or writ of error shall be allowed from any judgment or decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia hereafter rendered. to the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of reversing the decision of said Court upon any question of fact, but all such judgements and decrees may be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for revision of gestions of law in the manner now provided by law, when the matter in controversy (exclusive of costs) exceeds \$5,000, or when the adjudication involves a question upon the construction of the Constioution of the United States or of any State, or any treaty, or revenue, or patent, or copyright law of the United States, or where the Court shall certify that the adjudication involves a legat question of sufficient importance to inquire that the final decision thereof should be made by the Supreme Court of the United States; and in all cases arising under the act approved March 3, 1-63, May 11, 1-66, and April 9, 1866.

Going to Europe. - Among the passengers by the steamer Periere for Havre, from New York on Saturday, we note the names of Marquis de Bassano, of the French legation, and Col. C. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd, of Washing-

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITOL .- Mr. Logan in. troduced in the House, to-day, the following joint resolution. (which was referred to Ways and Means Committee:)

"Resolved, That a joint and select committee. consisting of nine members of the House of Kepresentatives to be appointed by the Speaker, and six members of the Senate to be appointed by the Acting Vice President, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the propriety and expediency of locating the Capitol of the United States at some point or place more nearly to the geographical centre of the United States: and that they report the result of their investigation to the Senate and House of Representatives during the present session of Congress."

PATENTS TO BE 1881 ED .- For the week ending on Tuesday, December 21th, there will be issued from the Patent Office 272 patents. During the past week, 560 applications and 65 caveats have been filed.

THE MESSAGE -"liara" says: "The Senate is represented as having been excited in Executive session on Friday over what is alleged to be a breach of courtesy on the part of the President, who is charged with giving to the Associated Press some of the points in his message on the suspension of Mr. Stanton. I am enabled to say, upon good authority, that Mr. Johnson did not furnish any information on the subject to the Associated Press, directly or indirectly. And it should be understood, further, that the message alluded to was not in and there is no law or rule forbidding its publication, nor anything to prevent the Senate from having the message read in open ses-

SIOD.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF DEEDS, AC -Mr. Kooniz introduced in the House to-day a bill (which was referred to the District Committee) providing that all acknowledgments and proofs of the execution of any deeds or other instruments of writing heretofore male, or which shall bereafter be made in accordance with the forms now established by law in the District of Columbia before any ambassador, minister plenipotentiary, consul, vice consul or charge d'affairs of the United States resident in foreign countries, and duly certified under the hand and official seal of any such officer as aforesaid, and recorded as intended to take effect in said Instrict of Columbia, are bereby declared valid and of like effect as though the same had been made before any officer now authorized by law to take acknowledgments, &c., in the District of Columbia.

"MARK TWAIX" ON THE FENIAN BLAST-ING OPERATION. The communication from "Mark Twain. (Sam Clemens,) elsewhere. upon the unique attempt of the Fenians to blew Col. Burke out of quod, is in the richest vain of the renowned humorist.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERU-FALEM .- Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, introduced in the Senate to-day, a bill (which was referred to the District Committee.) enacting that Mesers. John Hitz, Robert Bruce Bousidson, Wm Greenleaf Cranch, N. C. Towle, Warren C. Choate, Hollis Amidon, Marsh B. Clarke, Allan Goodridge, R. D. Massey, John Cranch, Jabez Fox, Samuel Yorke, and their associates, be constituted a body politic for the purchase and erection of a place of worship and a parsonage of the So. ciety of New Jerusalem, said improvements and obligations not to exceed one hundred shoreand dollars.

## Huening SI

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on Saturday evening by Henry D. Cooke, Eaq.,

the eminent Washington banker, to the Wash.

ington Correspondents' Club, of which Mr

residence in Georgetown. Mr. C. was for

Navy Faxon, who is an old Hartford editor.

Mr. L. A. Gobright, of the N. Y. Associated

Press, and president of the club, presided with

the bost on his right, and Mr. Samuel Wilke-

left. Mr. Wm. S. Huntington, cashier of the

speech making, but its place was fully sup-

plied by the imprompts and humorous ver-

sifications of President Gobright and Mr

Crounse, of the New York Times, while Mark

Twain "set the table in a roar" with a quaint.

ness that was as irresistible as it was re-

Speaker Colfax and Hon. James Brooks, of

the New York Express, who are honorary

members of the club, were prevented from

PERSONAL -Ole Bull, the celebrated violin-

week before last by the illness of his only

nephew, who has since died, .... Chief Jus-

tice Cartter, we understand, intends leaving

this city to morrow for his home in Ohio,

and Justice Wylle will hold the Circuit Court

Judge W. P. Chilton of Alabama, is at the

Metropoli'an Hotel. .... Hon. Francis Danoser

of Constantinople, and George David Butten of Nebraska, are at the National Hotel.

BILL PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF

MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT .- Mr. Lawrence

introduced in the House to-day a bill (which

was referred to Judictary Committee) enact-

ing that the appointment of Marshal for the

District of Columbia be, and the same is here-

by, invested in the Supreme Court of said Dis-

trict, and that the judges of said court shall nominate, and by and with the advice and

term of office, duties, and compensation shall

be the same as those now pertaining to the

now in this city, and has had several Inter-

AGENTS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU .- Mr

Wilson, of the Senate, introduced a bill to-day,

and was passed to its second reading, provid-

ing that the officers of the Veteran Reserve

Corps and of the Volunteer service now on

duty in the Freedmen's Bureau as Assistant

Commissioners, Agents, &c., may be retained

by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bu-

rran as officers of said bureau, with the same

as is now provided by law for the respective

grades and duties at the date of the muster out

and discharge, and said officers so retained shall have the same authority as that conferred

upon officers of the bureau by all acts now in

NATIONAL BANKS TAXATION .- Senator Ed-

mond offered to-day a bill (which was referred

to the Committee on Finance) providing that

the National Banks in the several States and

Territories, and the shareholders therein, shall

be subject to State, Territorial and municipal

taxation, in such form and places as shall be

provided for the taxation of State or Territo-

rial Banks, or moneyed Corporations, or the

shareholders thereof, by the laws of said

THE CURRENCY .- Mr. Hooper Introduced in

the House to day a bill enacting that one year

from its passage it shall be unlawful for any

person, association, or corporation to issue,

pay, or in any manner put in circulation any

ote, check, or other evidence of debt, designed

or calculated to circulate as money, except

such as may be authorized by act of Congress

Referred to Committee on Banking and Cur-

INTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts from

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR.

Proposed Grant Meeting in Fanenil Hall

[Special Dispatch to the Star.]

BOSTON, Dec. 16 .- A meeting is to be held

in Faneuil Hall next Wednesday night to

favor the nomination of General Grant for the

Funeral of Tom Sharply.

[Special Dispatch to the Star.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- The funeral of the

mardered man, Sharply, took place in this

city yesterday. The funeral was largely at-

No Distinction of Ruce or Color

[Special Dispatch to the Star.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14 .- Both houses of the

Legislature have passed the bill forbidding

common carriers to make any distinction on

account of race, color or previous condition, of

Fire and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- A fire occurred this

morning in a tenement house in Second ave-

ane in which eleven persons lost their lives.

Several of the inmates were injured in leaping

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 - The fire in Second avenue this morning, by which so many peo-

ple lest their lives, originated on the lower

floor of house No. 576, occupied as a bakery

ceeded in escaping into the street. The shouts

who found the means of egress cut off by the

The police and firemen succeeded in rescu-

ng the families residing on the second and

third floors. Mrs. O'Meara and her three

children, living on the fourth floor, were

After the fire there were taken from the

ruips the bodies of Rosanna Murphy and two

The scene presented as the dead were being

Several other persons besides those men-

loned are missing, and supposed to have per-

The fire is supposed to be the work of an

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16 -Last evening a fire

broke out in Wharton & Fleutmann's nickle

works, situated on Cooper's Creek, a short dis-

tance above State street, and near New

The establishment manufactures me'al nickle

of which pennies are made and furnishes an-

nually a considerable quantity to the United

States mint. The smelting and drying room

BOSTON. Dec. 16 .- The loss by fire yesterday

at No. 77 Franklin street, before reported, is now estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

Bonds, Mirriam & Co. lose ouer \$200,000 worth of woolen goods, Burdette & Young lose \$50,000. Both houses are fully insured.

ernment officers on Saturday for receiving dis.

tilled spirite upon which no taz had been paid

were destroyed. Loss. \$15,000; no insurance.

brought out was harrowing in the extreme.

either suffeated or burned to death.

daughters and son

ished in the flames.

incendiary.

of the Bremen awakened the other inmates

by Max Miller, who, with his famity, suc

from the windows of the burning building.

tended. Sam Sharply was present.

his to-day were \$193,729 36.

next Presidency.

compensation, including pay and allowances

office of Marshal for said District.

views with the President.

point a Marshai, whose

where he will remain until after the holidays,

during the absence of the Chief Justice.

attending by previous engagements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESI. A VERY FINE ENTERTAINMENT WAS given DENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Relating to the Suspension from the office of Secretary of War of Edwin M. Stanton. Cooke is an honorary memoer, at his palatio!

To the Senate of the United States: On the 12th of August last I suspended Mr. Stanton from the exercise of the office of Sec. retary of War, and on the same day designated General Grant to act as Secretary of War ad

The following are copies of the executive or-

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, "WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867. "SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War. and will cease to exercise any and all funcson, the brilliant New York journalist, on his tions pertaining to the same. "You will at once transfer to General Ulys-105,831 First National Bank, did the honors at the opses S. Grant, who has this day been anthorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ac site end of the table. At an entertainment so interim, all records, books, papers, and other purely social there was, of course, no forma! public property now in your custody and charge "The Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION. ) "WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1867 "SIR: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of

The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge. 1st, arrived in New York on Wednesday last, "General ULYSSES S. GRANT, Washington, and will give concerts in the principal cities The following communication was received absent in Ohio, having ocen summoned there

from Mr. Stanton: "WAR DEPARTMENT. )

"WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867. "SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the powers and authority vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same: and also directing me at once to transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and

harge. "Under a sense of public duty. I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or pertaining to the same, or with. out such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and public property in my custody as

"But, inasmuch as the General commanding CHANGE OF COMMANDERS .- It is said that the armies of the United States has been ap-Major Gen. George G. Meade will shortly be pointed ad interim, and has notified me that he appointed commander of the Third Military has accepted the appointment. I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior District, and Major Gen. John Pope, the present commander, be relieved. Gen. Meade is

"To the President" The suspension has not been revoked, and the business of the War Department is conducted by the Secretary ad interim. Prior to the date of this suspension, I had rived when it was proper Mr. Stanton should retire from my cabinet. The mutual confidence and general accord which should exist in such relation had ceased. I suppose that Mr. Stanton was well advised that his continuance in the cabinet was contrary to my wishes. for I had repeatedly given him so to understand by every mode short of an express request that he should resign. Having waited full time for the voluntary action of Mr. Stanton, and seeing no manifestation on his part of an intention to resign, I addressed him the following note on the 5th of August: "SIR: Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

To this note I received the following reply "WAR DECARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 5, 1867. "SIE: Your note of this day has been receiven, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be ac.

"In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at he head of this department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress."

This reply of Mr. Stanton was not merely a declination of compliance with the request for his resignation; it was a defiance and something more. Mr. Stanton does not content himself with assuming that public considerations bearing upon his continuance in office form as fully a rule of action for himself a for the President, and that upon so delicate a question as the fitness of an officer for continance in his office, the officer is as competent and as impartial to decide as his superior who is responsible for his conduct; but he goes further and plainly intimates what he means by "public considerations of a high character;" and this is nothing else than his loss of confidence in his superior. He says that these pubhe considerations have "alone induced me to continue at the head of this department," and that they "constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of

This language is very significant. Mr. Stanton holds the position un willingly. He continues in office only under a sense of high public duly. He is ready to leave when it is safe to leave, and as the danger he apprehends from his removal then will not exist when Congress is here, he is constrained to remain during the interim. What, then, is that danger which can only be averted by the presence of Mr. Stanton or of Congress! Mr. Stanton does not say that "public considerations of a high character" constrain him to hold on to the office indefinitely. He does not say that no one other than himself can at any time be found to take his place and perform its duties. On the contrary, he expresses a desire to leave the office at the earliest moment consistent with these high public considerations. He says, in iffect, that while Congress is away he must re main, but that when Congress is here, he can go. In other words, he has lost confidence in the President. He is unwilling to leave the War Department in his hands, or in the hands of any one the President may appoint, or designate to perform its duties. It he resigns, the President may appoint a Secretary of War that Mr. Stanton does not approve. Therefore, he will not resign. But when Congress is in session the President cannot appoint a Secretary of War which the Senate does not approve. Consequently, when Congress meets Mr. Stanton is ready to resign.

Whatever cogency these "considerations" may have had upon Mr. Stanton, whatever right be may have had to entertain such conas, whatever propriety there might be in the expression of them to others, one thing is certain, it was official misconduct, to say the least of it, to parade them before his superior officer. I pon the receipt of this extraordinary note

only delayed the order of suspension long nough to make the necessary arrangments to fill the office. If this were the only cause for his suspension it would be ample. Necessarily it must end our most important official relations, for I cannot immagine a degree of ef frontery which would embolden the head of department to take his seat at the council able in the executive mansion after such an act; nor can I imagine a President so forgetful of the proper respect and dignity which be-long to his office as to submit to such intrusion I will not do Mr. Stanton the wrong to suppose that he entertained any idea of offering to act as one of my constitutional advisers after that note was written. There was an interval of a week between that date and the order of suspension, during which two cablust meetings were held. Mr. Stanton did not present himelf at either, nor was he expected. On the 12th of August Mr. Stanton was no-

tified of his suspension, and that Gen. Grant had been authorized to take charge of the department. In his answer to this notification. of the same date, Mr. Stanton expresses himelf ce tollows: " Unders sense of public daty I are compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States without the advice and consent of the Senate to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertainanbmit, under protest, to superior force."

It will not escape attention, that in his note of August 5 Mr. Stanton stated that he had been constrained to continue in the office, even

before he was requested to resign, by considers.

tions of a high public character. In this note of August 12, a new and different sense of public duty compels him to deny the President's right to suspend him from office without the consent of the Senate. This last is the public duty of resisting an act contrary to law, and he charges the President with violation of the law in ordering his suspension. Mr. Stanton refers generally to the "Consti-

says that a sense of public duty "under" these, compels him to deny the right of the President to suspend him from office. As to his sense of duty under the Constitution that will be considered in the sequel. As to his sense of duty under "the laws of the United States," he certainly cannot refer to the law which creates the War Department; for that expressly confers upon the President the unimited right to remove the head of the depart. ment. The only other law bearing upon the question is the tenure of office act passed by Congress, over the presidential veto, March 2, 1867. This is the law which under a sense

of public duty Mr. Stanton volunteers to de-

There is no provision in this law which compels any officer coming within its provisions to remain in office. It forbids removals, not resignations. Mr. Stanton was perfectly free to resign at any moment, either upon tris own motion, or in compliance with a request or an order. It was a matter of choice or of taste. There was nothing compulsory in the nature of lega! obligation. Nor does he put his action upon that imperative ground. He says he acts under a "sense of public duty," not of legal obligation, compelling him to hold on, and leaving him no choice. The public auty which is upon him arises from the respect which he owes to the Constitution and the laws, violated in his own case. He is, therefore, compelled by this sense of public duty to vindicate violated law. and to stand as its champion. This was not the first occasion in which Mr Stanton, in discharge of a public duty, was

called upon to consider the provisions of that law. That tenure of office law did not pass without notice. Like other acts, it was sent to the President for approval. As is my custom, I submitted its consideration to my Cabinet for their advice upon the question whether I should approve it or not. It was a grave question of constitutional law, in which I would, of course, rely most upon the opinion of the Attorney General, and of Mr. Stanton, who had once been Attorney General.

Every member of my Cabinet advised me that the proposed law was unconstitutional. All spoke without doubt or reservation; but Mr. Stanton's condemnation of the law was the most elaborate and emphatic. He referred to the constitutional provisions, the debates in Congress, especially to the speech of Mr. Buchanan when a Senator, to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and to the usage from the beginning of the Government through every necessive administration, all concurring to establish the right of removal as vested by the | Orleans: Constitution in the President. To all these he added the weight of his own deliberate judgment, and advised me that it was my duty to ne President from usur pation, and to veto the law.

I do not know when a sense of public duty is more imperative upon a head of department than upon such an occasion as this. He acts then under the gravest obligations of law; for when he is called upon by the President for advice, it is the Constitution which speaks to him. All his other duties are left by the Constitution to be regulated by statute; but this duty was deemed so momentous that it is imposed by the Constitution itself. After all this. I was not prepared for the ground taken by Mr. Stanton in his note of August 12th. I was not prepared to find him compelled, by a new and indefinite sense of public duty under "the Constitution" to assume the vindication of a law which, under the solemn obligations of public duty, imposed by the Constitution itself, he advised me was a violation of that Constitution. I make great allowance for a change of opinion, but such a change as this hardly falls within the lunits of greatest indulgence. Where our opinions take the shape of advice, and influence the action of others, the utmost stretch of charity will scarcely justify us in repudiating them when

they come to be applied to ourselves.
But to proceed with the narrative I was so much struck with the full mastery of the question manifested by Mr. Stanton, and was at the time so fully occupied with the preparastruction act that I requested him to prepare the veto upon this tenure of office bill. This he declined on the ground of physical disability to undergo, at the time, the labor of writing, but stated his readiness to furnish what aid might be required in the preparation of mate. rials for the paper.

At the time this subject was before the cab

inet it seemed to be taken for granted that as to those members of the cabinet who had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln, their tenure of ofice was not fixed by the provisions of the act. I do not remember that the point was distinctly decided, but I well recollect that it was suggested by one member of the cabinet who was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and that no dissent was expressed. Whether the point was well taken or not did not seem to me of any consequence, for the unanimous expression of opinion against the constitutionality and policy of the ast was so decided that I felt no concern, so far as the act had reference to the gentlemen then present, that I would be embarrassed in the future. The bill had not then become a law. The limitation upon the power of removal was not yet imposed, and there was yet time to make any changes. If any one of these gentlemen had then said to me that he would avail himself of the provisions of that bill in case it became a law, I should not have hesitated a moment as to his removal. No pleage was then

imputation of possible bad faith. I felt that if these gentlemen came within the purview of the bill it was to them a dead letter, and that none of them would ever take refuge under its provisions I now pass to another subject. When, on the 15th of April, 1865, the duties of the presidential office devolved upon me, I found a full cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. Lincoln. I made no change; on th contrary, I shortly afterwards raufied a change

expressly given or required. But there are

circumstances when to give an express pledge

is not necessary, and when to require it is an

determined upon by Mr. Lincoln, but not per-fected at his death, and admitted his appointee Mr. Harlan, in the place of Mr. Usher, who was in office at the time. The great duty of the time was to re-estab lish government, law, and order in the insurrectionary States. Congress was then in recess, and the sudden overthrow of the rebellion required speedy action. This grave subject had engaged the attention of Mr. Lincoln in the last days of his life, and the plan according to which it was to be managed had been prepared and was ready for adoption. leading feature of that plan was that it should be carried out by the executive authority, for, so far as I have been informed, neither Mr. Lincoln nor any member of his cabinet doubted his authority to act, or proposed to call an extra session of Congress to do the work. The first business transacted in cabinet after became President was this unfinished business of my predecessor. A plan or scheme of reconstruction was produced which had been prepared for Mr. Lincoln by Mr Stanton, his Secretary of War. It was approved, and, at the earliest moment practicable, was applied in the form of a proclamation to the State of North Carolina, and afterward became the basis of action in turn for the other States. Upon the examination of Mr. Stanton before the impeachment committee he was asked th following question: "Did any one of the cabinet express a doubt of the power of the executive branch of the government to reorganize State governments which had been in rebellion, without the aid of Congress!" He answered, "None whatever. I had myself chtertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the organizatio

of the rebel States on the plan proposed, during the vacation of Congress, and agreed in the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of North Carolina." There is, perhaps, no act of my administra tion for which I have been more denounced than this. It was not originated by me; but shrink from no responsibility on that account for the plan approved itself to my own judg-ment, and I did not besitate to carry it into execution.

Thus far and upon this vital policy there was perfect accord between the cabinet and myself, and I saw no necessity for a change. As time passed on there was developed an unfortunate difference of opinion and of policy between Congress and the Breatdent mon this same sphines. the President upon this same subject, and upon the ultimate basis upon which the re construction of these States shall proceed, es construction of these States shall proceed, especially upon the question of negro suffrage. Upon this point three members of the cabinet found themselves to be in sympathy with Congress. They remained only long enough to see that the difference of policy could not be reconciled. They felt that they should remain no longer, and a high sense of duty and propriety constrained them to resign their pesitions. We parted with mutual respect for the points so vital as to require a severance of of-ficial relations. This was in the summer of 1866. The subsequent sessions of Congress de-veloped new complications when the suffrage bill for the District of Columbia and the recon-

struction acts of March 2 and March 23, 1867, all passed over the veto. It was in cabinet consultations upon these bills that a difference of opinion upon the most vital points was developed. Upon these questions there was perfect accord between all the members of the cabinet and myself except Mr. Stanton He stood alone, and the difference of opinion could not be reconciled. That unity of opinion which, upon great questions of public policy or administration, is so essential to the execu-

tive, was gone. I do not claim that a head of departmen should have no other opinions than those of the President. He has the same right, in the conscientions discharge of duty, to entertain and express his own opinions as has the President. What I do claim is that the President is the responsible head of the administration, and when the opinions of a head of department are irreconcilably opposed to those of the President, in grave matters of policy and administration, there is but one result which can solve the ficulty, and that is a severance of the offic at relation. This, in the past history of the Government, has always been the rule, and it is a wise one; for such differences of opinion among its members must impair the

ficiency of any administration. I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from my administration seemed to me to be proper and necessary; but I cannot omit to state a special ground, which, if it stood alone, would vindicate my action.

The sauguinary riot which occurred in the city of New Orleans on the 30th of August, 1866, justly aroused public indignation and public inquiry, not only as to those who were engaged in it, but as to those who, more or less remotely, might be held to responsibility for its occurrence. I need not remind the Senate of the effort made to fix that responsibility on the President. The charge was openly made, and again and again resterated all through the land, that the President was warned in time but refused to interfere.

By telegrams from the lieutenant governor and attorney general of Louisians, dated the 27th and 28th of August, I was advised that a body of delegates, claiming to be a constitutional convention, were about to assemble in New Orleans: that the matter was before th grand jury, but that it would be impossible to execute civil process without a riot, and this question was asked: "Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court!" This question was asked at a time when the civil courts ere in the full exercise of their authority. and the answer sent by telegraph on the same 2-th of August was this: "The military will be expected to sustain, and not to interfere with, the proceedings of the courts.

On the 28 h of August the following telegram was sent to Mr. Stanton by Major Gen. Baird, then (owing to the absence of General Sheridan) in command of the military at New "Hon, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War

"A convention has been called, with the sanction of Governor Wells, to meet h re on mentenant governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph. The 38th of August was on Saturday The next morning, the 29th, this dispatch was received by Mr Stanton at his residence in this

city. He took no action upon it, and neither sent instructions to General Baird himself, nor presented it to me for such instructions. On the next day (Monday) the riot occurred. never saw this dispatch from General Baird until some ten days or two weeks after the riot, when, upon my call for all the dispatches, with a view to their publication, Mr. Stanton sent it to me. These facts all appear in the estimony of Mr. Stanton before the Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation On the 30th, the day of the riot, and after it was suppressed, General Baird wrote to Mr. Stanton a long letter, from which I make the tollowing extracts:

"Sin: I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot has occurred here to day. I had not been applied to by the convention for protection, but the lieutenant governor and the mayor had treely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended. The lieutenant gover nor had assured me that, even if a writ of arrest was issued by the court, the sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and, for to-day, they designed to sus-"I enclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the mayor, and of a dispatch which the heutenant governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply to my dispatch to you of Sainr. day has yet reached me. General Sheridan is still absent in Texas."

The dispatch of General Baird, of the 2-th. asks for immediate instructions, and his letter of the 30th, after detailing the terrible riot which had just happened, ends with the expression of regret that the instructions which he asked for were not sent. It is not the tault, or the error, or the omission of the Presiden that this military commander was left without instructions; but for all omissions, for all errors, for all failures to instruct when intruction might have averted this calamity. the President was openly and persistently held responsible. Instantly without waiting for proof, the delinquency of the President was neralded in every form of utterance. Mr. Stanton knew then that the President was not responsible for this delinquency. The exculpation was in his power, but it was not given by him to the public, and only to the President in obedience to a requisition for all the dis-

No one regrets more than myself that General Baird's request was not brought to my notice. It is clear, from his dispatch and letter, that if the Secretary of War had given him proper instructions, the rist which arose on the assembling of the convention would have been averted There may be those ready to say that would have given no instructions even if the

dispatch had reached me in time; but all must admit that I ought to have had the oppor The following is the testimony given by Mr Stanton before the impeachment investigation committee as to this dispatch. "Q. Referring to the dispatch of the 2sth of July by General Baird, I ask you whether

that dispatch on its receipt was communicated ! "A. I received that dispatch on Sanday forenoon. I examined it carefully and considered the question presented. I did not see that I could give any instructions different from the line of action which General Baird

proposed, and made no answer to the despatch. "Q. I see it stated that this was received at 10.20 p. m. Was that the hour at which it was received by von! "A. That is the date of its reception in the telegraph office Saturday night. I received it on Sunday forenoon at my residence. A copy of the despatch was furnished to the President

several days afterwards, along with all the other despatches and communications on that subject, but it was not furnished by me before that time. I suppose it may have been ten or fifteen days afterwards. ..... The President himself being in correpondence with those parties upon the same

subject, would it not have been proper to have

"A. I know nothing about his correspond-

advised him of the reception of that despatch

ence, and know nothing about any correspond-

ence except this one despatch. We had intelligence of the riot on Thursday morning. The riot had taken place on Monday."
It is a difficult matter to define all the relations which exist between the heads of department and the President. The legal relations are well enough defined. The Constitution places these officers in the relation of his advisers when he calls upon them for advice. The acts of Congress go further; take, for example, the act of 1789 creating the War Department. It provides that "there shall be a principal of-ficer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or intrusted to him by the President of the United States;" and furthermore, the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manuer as the President of the United States shall, from time to time order and interest in the line of the united states shall, as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, order and instruct." Provision is also made for the appointment of an inferior officer by the head of the department, to be called the chief clerk, "who, whenever said principal officer aball be removed from office by the President of the United States," shall have the charge and custody of the books, records, and papers of the department.

The legal relation is analogous to that of principal and agent. It is the President upon whom the Constitution devolves, as head of the executive department, the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed; but, as he cannot execute them in person, he is allowed to select his agents, and is made responsible for their acts within just limits. So complete is this presumed delegation of authority in the relation of a head of department to the President, that the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that an order made by a head of department is presumed to be made by

head of department is presumed to be made by

The principal, upon whom such responsib lity is placed for the acts of a subordinate, ought to be left as free as possible in the matter of selection and of dismissal. To hold him to pesponsibility for an officer beyond his control, to leave the question of the fitness of such an agent to be decided for him and not by him, to allow such a subordinate, when the President, moved by "public considerations of a high character," requests his resignation to assume for himself an equal right to act upon his own views of "public considerations," and to make his own conclusions paramount to those of the Presiden:-to allow all this, is to reverse the just order of administration, and to place the sphordinate above the superior. There are, however, other relations between

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Chief among these is mutual confidence. This relation is so delicate that it is sometimes hard to say when or how it ceases. A single flagrant act may end it at once, and then there is no difficulty. But confidence may be just as effeetually destroyed by a series of causes too subtle for demonstration. As it is a plant of slow growth, so, too, it may be slow in decay. Such has been the process here. I will not pretend to say what acts or missions have broken up this relation. They are hardly susceptible of statement, and still less of formal proof. Nevertheless, no one can read the correspondence of the 5th of August without being convinced hat this relation was effectually gone on both ides: that while the President was unwilling to allow Mr. Stanton to remain in his administration, Mr. Stanton was equally unwilling to allow the President to carry on his administra-

the President and a head of Department, be-

youd these defined legal relations which neces-

sarily attend them, though not expressed

tion without his presence. In the great debate which took place in the House of Representatives in 1789, in the first organization of the principal departments, Mr. Madison spoke as follows "It is evidently the intention of the Consti-

tution that the first magistrate should be responsible for the executive department. So far, therefore, as we do not make the officers who are to aid him in the duties of that department responsible to him, he is not responsible to the country. Again, is there no danger that an officer, when he is appointed by the con currence of the Senate, and has friends in that body, may choose rather to risk his establish. ment on the favor of that branch than rest it upon the discharge of his duties to the satisfaction of the executive branch, which is constitutionally authorized to inspect and control his conduct? And if it should happen that the officers connect themselves with the Senate, they may mutually support each other, and for want of efficacy reduce the power of the President to a mere a vapor, in which case his responsibility would be annihilated, and the expectation of it is unjust. The high executive officers, joined in cabal with the Senate, would lay the foundation of discord, and end in an assumption of the executive power only to be removed by a revolution in the govern-

Mr. Sedgwick, in the same debate, referring sition that a head of de should only be removed or suspended by the concurrence of the Senate, uses this language: "But if proof be necessary, what is then the consequence! Why, in nine cases out of ten, where the case is very clear to the mind of he President that the man ought to be removed, the effect cannot be produced, because it is absolutely impossible to produce the necessary evidence. Are the Senate to proceed without evidence! Some gentlemen contend not Then the object will be lest. Shall a man, under these circumstances, be saddled upon the President, who has been appointed for no other purpose but to aid the Presiden: in performing certain duties! Shall be se conunued, I ask again, against the will of the President? If he is, where is the responsibility Are you to look for it in the President, who has no control over the officer, no power to remove him if be acts unfeelingly or unfaithfufly! Without you make him responsible, you weaken and destroy the strength and beauty of your system. What is to be done in cases which can only be known from a long equaintance with the conduct of an officer! I had indulged the hope that upon the assembling of Congress, Mr. Stanton would have ended this uppleasant complication according to the intimation given in his note of August 12. The duty which I have felt myself called upon to perform was by no means agreeable, but I feel that I am not responsible for the controversy or for the consequences.

Unpleasant as this necessary change in my Cabinet has been to me upon personal consid. erations, I have the consolation to be assured that, so far as the public interests are involved, here is no cause for regret. Salutary reforms have been introduced by the Secretary ad in-terim. and great reductions of expenses have been effected under his administration of the War Department, to the saving of millions to

ANDREW JOHNSON. he Treasury.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1:67.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, December 16. SENATE .- Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, appeared in his seat to-day. On motion of Mr. Howard, the President was requested to transmit an account of United States bonds issued to Union Pacific Railroad Company and its branches, the amount of in-Mr. Edmonds presented joint resolutions of

Legislature of Vermont relative to a line of steamers to Siberia. Also, resolutions of same Legislature asking a modification of the National Banking law to

prevent local taxation of the shares of the National Banks. Referred to Committee on Finance. Mr. Davis offered joint resolution providing for the establishment of a tribunal to dermine Constitutional questions. Laid on the table. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to reorganize

the Department of State and to reduce the expenses thereof. Laid on the table. Also, bill to fix and limit the compensation of consular and diplomatic officers, and in part to fix their duties. Laid on the table. Mr. Patterson, of N. H., introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Society of the New Jerusalem. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia. Mr. Yates introduced a bill to amend the

acts providing for the calling out and enrol!ing of the national forces. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Hendricks introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a supervising sergeon of the Marme Hospital of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Commerce. Mr. Van Winkle introduced a bill to provide for the apportionment of the national banking espital among the different States and Territo ries, and the District of Columbia. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Edmonds introduced a bill to provide for the mode of taxation of the National Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill continuing in office certain officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and gave notice that he should call it up to-mor-

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the memorial of the Union League of Trenton, N. J., asking the adoption of measures to prevent the reducing to the ranks of Generals Howard and Sickles. Referred to Military Committee. Mr. Grimes offered a resolution to repeal the forty-eighth standing rule, which excludes all but certain designated persons from the floor of the Senate.

clution to-morrow. The rule of the Senate was not entorced, and he was therefore in favor of perfect free trade. Mr. Trumbull .- It will be enforced. Mr. Sherman called up the bill exempting cotton grown after this year from internal

Mr. Grimes said he should call up the res.

lax. Mr. Morrill, of Vt., argued against the bill. There were other interests of the country which it was far more important to relieve from taxation than the cotton interest. This cotton was nearly all grown by rebels. They had not been hanged or punished for what they had cone, and now they came up here and wanted to be exempt from taxation.

Mr. M. sent an amendment to the desk, exempting from duty all cotten imported from

foreign countries after April 1. 1868. He then went on to argue that the United States had the greatest advantage over all other countries in producing cotion, and that no competition need be feared from India. Statistics were brought forward by Mr. M. te prove that cotton did not need this protection and that it was impolitic to stimulate this interest at the expense of all others.

Mr. Sherman said this subject had been thor-

oughly debated in the last Congress, and the proposition to repeat this tax had been lost by a the vote. Since then facts had transpired which made the abolition of this tax essential to the encouragement of this most important

House or Repeasementarives — Under the call of States and Territories for bitts and joint resolutions for references only, the following were introduced and referred as stated.

By Mr. Poland, (Vt.).—Bill to regulate courts of the District of Columbia. of the District of Columbia. To Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Koontz, (Pa.) -Bill relating to aclumbia. To Committee on District of Colum. By Mr. Laurence, (Ohio,) -Bill to provide for the appointment of a Marshall for the Dis-

triet of Columbia. To Committee on District of Columbia. By Mr. Welker, (Ohio,).-Bill relating to

the Public Schools in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to amend existing laws on that subject. To Committee on District of By Mr. Williams, (Ind.)-Bill to pay bonn. ties to non-commissioned officers of the army who were mustered out of service as supernumeraries when their regiments were con-

solidated by reason of the exigencies of the By Mr. Julian, (Ind.)-Bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress of the United States. To Committee on Elections. By Mr. Holbrook (Idaho,)-Bill to extend the preemption and homestead laws of the United States to the Territory of Idaho. To Commit-

tee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Pike. (Me.)—Bill to amend the actestablishing the Navy Department of the United States, and providing for a Board of Survey. To Committee on Naval Affairs. By Mr. Baldwin, (Mass.)—Joint resolution to abolish the bonded warehouse system. To Committee on Ways and Means By Mr. Hooper. (Mass.)-Bill to prevent a further depreciation of the enrrency. To Committee on Banking and Currency. By Mr. Poland, (Vt.)-Joint resolution of the Legislature of Vermont, in favor of the es-

ablishment of a line of steamers between the United States and Libera. To Committee on By Mr. Dodge, (lows.)-Bill to provide honorable discharges for certain soldiers and sailors under the act calling out the national forces, &c. To Committee on Military Affairs. Also, bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the military establishment. To

Committee on Military Affairs. By Mr. Logan, (Ill.)-Joint resolution appointing a committee to report upon the expediency of locating the Capital of the United States. To Committee of Ways and Means. By Mr. Hubbard, (W. Va.)—Bill to facilitate the resumption of specie payments. To Com-mittee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Brooks, (N. Y.)-Joint resolution in relation to legal tender notes. To Committee of Ways and Means. (It authorizes the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House to inquire into the expediency of, first, making legal notes receivable in part in payment for customs duties, say five per cent, after January I, 1868, and ten per cent. after March, 1868; and second, te repeal such portions of legal tender acts as bear upon contracts.) Mr. Henjamin (Mo.) offered a resolution re-

citing that the President of the United States had in last annual message seen fit, in witer disregard of the popular will as expressed in the election of members of the Fortieth Congress, to recommend the repeal of the laws beretofore passed for the purpose of facili-tating reconstruction, and the effect of which Would be to remit the government of said States to rebel hands, and abandon the loyal people to the mercy of rebels, and that the House should declare its irrevocable purpose of entorcing the reconstruction acts; and resolving-1st. That the House of Representatives will never consent to take one retrograde step from its advanced position in protecting all and promoting the cause of equal rights 2d. Resolving that the success of the reconstruction acts so far gives no reason to doubt that under their provisions the restoration of the rebel States will be successfully carried out and accomplished, and they will be estabtished on a loyal basis, and that in the judgment of the House there is no necessity for the

repeal of these laws. Mr. Spalding (O.) asked if the resolution should not go to Committee on Reconstruction . The Speaker replied that there was no order upon that subject now. on the table. Not agreed to-yeas 32, nays 112; by a strict party vote.

The bill was then passed under the operation of the previous question by a strict pasty vote-yeas 111, nays 32 Mr. Stevens, (Pa.) from Committee on Ap propriations, reported a bill to supply det ciencies for appropriations heretofore made The bill was read and made the special order for 2 o'clock to-day. [It appropriates the fol-lowing amounts to meet deficiencies: For increased compensation to Congressional Printer, \$1.341.44; for deficiency in the contingen expenses of the House of Representatives for stationery, \$15,000; for furniture and packing boxes for members, 820,000; miscellaneous \$15.00; for folding documents, including material, &c., \$15.000; for newspapers for members, &c., \$12,500. Te the latter is added a provise that hereafter no member shall be allowed for more newspapers than smounts to \$125 in value, and no turther allowance shall be made for stationery until March, 1868 For deficiency in salary of Marshal of the U S. Supreme Court, \$4,355 71; deficiency in salary of Commissioner of Education, \$192; for translator in Department of Education, \$1,600

for fuel and gas, \$500. Total appropriation, 8118,892.21. The Speaker laid before the House communications from the Commissioner of Agricul-ture and Secretaries of the Treasury, Navy and State in relation to the twenty per cent. increased compensation; which were referred

The Speaker siso laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War ad interim, asking permission to withdraw his communication of Nov. 21st recommending an increase of twenty per cent, in the pay of the clerks in his Department. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President of the United

States, transmitting the paper in the case of Lush, who was tried by military commission in Louisiana for the murder of a negro. On be communication is an endorsement from the General commanding, stating that Lush had every opportunity for detense, and that his crime was a most atrocious and unjustifiable one. Referred to the Committee on the Indiciary.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) offered the following: Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, all the indebiment of the nation onght to be paid in exact accordance with the act creating the loan and not otherwise: that is to say, that in all enactments where the loan is to be paid in gold, gold shall be used for that purpose and where the act provides for payment in currency it shall be paid in currency. Objected to, and Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules; which motion was not agreed c-yeas 55. nays 83.

Revolution in Hayti.

HAVANA, Dec. 14 .- President Salnane left the capital for Gondives on November 20. His object is the inspection of the powder maga-zine at that place, and to see to having the magazine filled, and all warlike material there put in readiness for any emergency. Universal discontent reigned in the capital. and foreigners were filled with alarm at the prospect of affairs. Passengers that have just arrived report that a revolution had already commenced Six millions of counterfeit Haytien paper dollars were reported as being in circulation throughout the Republic. Some reports accuse President Salnave as having had a hand

in their emission. New York Market. NEW YORK, Dec. 16.-Flour a shade firmer Wheat lase, better, Corn lc. better, Rye steady. Oats quiet and firm. Pork lowersales of 250 bbls. of Mess at \$21.10. Lard dull and arooping at 12 al3. Cotton quiet at 15 x a 5%. Freights dull. Turentine steady at 51 3 a52

POINT OF ROCKS RAILROAD .- The Rockville Md ) Sentinel of Friday last says: The conlemnation of lands in this county, for the use of the Point of Rocks Railroad, was to have commenced yesterday, but we are apprehensive that the bail and snow storm that prevalled throughout the day, prevented it. learn that Sheriff Clagett has summoned three uries to go over the and this place-first commencing at Monocacy. and coming down as far as Barnesville; the second, from Barnesville, to Garthersburg; and the third, from Gaithersburg to Rockville. we annex a list of the jurors, for the first day, many of whom will go over the entire route. Ed. L. Hays, Wm. Shaw, Chas. R. Murphy, Sam'l Gloyed, Harry D. Cooke, David L. Pengh, Wm. Thompson of R. Jos. Thompson, Chas. Safile, Jes. T. Baney, John E. Willson, Reuben A. Bogley, Jos. Haney, Ed. M. Veirs, Wilham O. Sellman, Sam'l S. Briggs, Walter M. Talbott, John T. Benson, Jas. N. Benton, Rich'd W. Jones. Rich'd W. Jones.

Letters received in this city from Rockville. say that another jury will then be summoned to condemn the right of way from that place to the District of Columbia line, commencing on Friday, the 20th instant, on the lot of S. Mary's (Catholic) Church, Rockville, and prolon of the road, eminent counsel have been pgaged, and the awards will be likely to consome a week; and if the verdicts are not some where near the estimates placed upon the land by the property owners, there will be numerous appeal cases.

ABOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize-fight took place on Saturday at Sunny Side, outside of the city limits of Chicago, between Edward Lowry and Joseph Black, for a purse of \$300. The fight lasted forty-two minutes, and was won by Lowry in thirty-four rounds.

The last words of a little Galveston news bey, who died of yellow fever last season was, "Here's your Bulletin." A Western paper has an article to prove that ten years of journalistic labor on a daily will break down the strongest constitution. They are enjoying a "season of spiritual sem" in Protects, N. Y.

Rotler skating is becoming so popular is linciprati that one of the public halls is to be devoted to it. 67 Henry Ward Breecher has enemies at bie

"Norwood" in Brooklyn.

From California-The United States Sening to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers, and public property in my custody as Secretary. But inasmoch as the General commanding the armies atership. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 .- The Democratic Legislature has adjourned without the nomi-The subject was further debated by Mr. Pomerov and by Mr. Fessenden, who was speaking when our report closed. Governor Haight is urged to accept the nomiof the United States has been appointed ad in-terim, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to tions. We parted with mutual respect for the sincerity of each other in opposite epinions and mutual regret that the difference was on Seizure of a Rectifying Establishment. By Louis, Dec. 16 .- The rectifying establish-ment of J. H. Garnbart was selzed by the Gov-